

Vol. XXXI, No. 5575

TODAY'S EVENTS.
 10 p. m.—Meeting of Women's Temperance Union at Union Church.
 11 p. m.—Government band will play at Queen's Hospital until 5.
 11 p. m.—Company B, N. G. H., drill at Drilled.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

ATTORNEYS.
 J. J. JUDG (A. L. C. Atkinson) and J. J. JUDG, Jr., Office over Commercial Bank, cor. Merchant and Maunaloa Sts.
 J. JOHNSON (W. C. Aehl and Johnson), Office No. 10 West St., Tel. 344.
 J. DICKY.—King and Bethel Sts., P. O. box 786.

W. W. JOH.—Suite 315 Mar. Bldg., Chicago, Ill.; Hawaiian Consul for States of Illinois, Ohio, Indiana and Wisconsin.
 F. PETERSON.—15 Kaahumanu St., Tel. 123.

PHYSICIANS.
 J. J. AUGUR, Homeopathic Practitioner, Special attention given to diseases of the throat, nose and ears, office and residence, 1010 St., nearly opp. Methodist Church, office hours, 10 to 12 a. m., 3 to 5 p. m.; Sundays, 9 to 12 a. m., Tel. 123.
 J. C. CLEVELAND, M. D.—Office 1010 St., hours, 9 to 12 a. m., 2 to 5 p. m., Tel. 123.

J. G. GALLAGHER, Office and residence, 1010 St. and Alaka St., hours, 9 to 12 a. m. and 2 to 5 p. m., Tel. 123.
 J. JOHNSON, Office 306 Fort St., hours, 9 to 12 a. m. and 2 to 5 p. m., Tel. 123.
 J. JOHNSON, Office, 306 Nuanu St., P. O. box 342, residence, 1010 St., office hours, 9 to 12 a. m. and 2 to 5 p. m.

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POWERS WILL ENTER AND CONTROL CHINA

Emperor Appeals to Them Against Dowager.

AMERICAN ADMIRAL CALLS FOR AN EXPEDITIONARY FORCE

Terrible Times Are Expected--Missionaries in Peril--Rioting and Bloodshed Now Going On.

LONDON, June 12.—The Powers have agreed upon a plan of action in China under the leadership of England and Russia. Not only all the great Powers, but even the smaller Powers will take part in a great European demonstration. The lesser Powers will not be called upon to send troops because there are enough already on the spot, but they will be asked to delegate the right of holding their flags to the great Powers in order that a demonstration may be made or a battle fought under the combined flags of all Europe. America and Japan have been acquainted with this proposal and America has given her adhesion to it.

Cry of the Emperor.
 SHANGHAI, June 12.—Koang Su, Emperor of China, has appealed to the Powers of the world to rid him of the domination of his aunt, the Dowager Empress Tai-Hsi. He's trying to overthrow her. This appeal he makes to America through the New York Journal and San Francisco Examiner, and to Europe through the London Daily Express. His mouthpiece in the matter is Weng Tung Ho, former President of the Han Ling, or national academy in Peking, by whom your correspondent is requested to convey to the people of Great Britain and America the scheme which His Imperial Majesty has devised for extricating his country from its present perilous state of anarchy.

Weng Tung Ho was for many years the Emperor's tutor, his confidant, his daily associate. He was dismissed by the Dowager Empress after the famous coup d'etat of 1898, but he has been in constant communication with the Empress ever since. It is with the express sanction of the Emperor and his party, which includes three ruling Viceroy (whose names your correspondent is in possession of, but will not make public at present, as it might lead to their beheading), that this important message is sent through you to the people of the West.

Emperor Koang Su's Appeal.
 "His Majesty is convinced through highly trustworthy sources that the loyal support of many scores of millions of Chinese will be accorded to the proposals which he has approved for putting an end to the state of anarchy which has been brought about in his beloved empire by the action of the Empress Tai-Hsi. The Empress has brought about a division of China among rival nations, in the various portions allotted to which nations diverse interests prevail, and diverse laws and customs have been imposed without regard to the desires of the population. So enormous do the people number, the imposition of laws and customs may at any time lead to endless bloodshed and confusion, and eventually to universal war.
 "The Government of China being virtually non-existent, the Emperor proposes that foreign Empresses, whose troops dominate the capital, shall remove his imperial person from the palace in which his Majesty is confined as a prisoner, shall declare the Empress Tai-Hsi and her present Ministers usurpers, shall bring the Emperor Koang-Su to Nankin, Wu-Chang or Shanghai, which ever said foreign Powers deem to be the most suitable situation for the new capital of the Chinese Empire.

Protectorate by the Powers.
 "Under the new conditions thus brought into existence it is proposed by His Majesty and his advisers that the foreign Powers should declare a joint protectorate, which will undertake the task of governing the country through His Majesty. This joint protectorate should abolish the present boards at Peking, appoint new Ministers from among the Emperor's progressive officials, and form strong foreign advisory boards, who will voice the selection and framing of reforming laws to be adopted. Said board should disband the existing so-called armies, which are useless and only constitute sources of danger, and in their place should establish a foreign-offered gendarmerie and provide gunboats for the protection of the rivers. The foreign

joint protectorate should assume control of customs, posts and telegraphs, working these departments with the best Chinese officials available. The protectorate should also establish a uniform currency, readjust the present corrupt, unequal system of taxation, open the country to the Powers who guarantee the integrity of China, as unreservedly as Japan is opened.

Abolition Urged.
 "It is proposed further that all foreign relations shall be subject to the approval of a special board representing the Powers most largely interested in the Empire. The Powers should also insure the freedom and safety of residence, religion, travel and pursuits for Chinese and foreigners alike, and make certain the abolition of the present hated regime. The proclamation of a new China under peoples beloved by the Emperor would meet with general peaceful acceptance and would result in the dissolution of the present disturbances. The outcome would be the introduction of new ideas and projects and the dismissal of old ones. The people are ignorant and easily excited to violence by those whose interests compel them to maintain their present vicious system of manacles, which His Majesty by himself is too weak to change, but which he will be strong enough to accomplish under benevolent foreign auspices.
 "China is ripe for a change in the tide, which the reactionaries are vainly seeking to stem. If it should be so, on the other hand, that the foreign Powers seriously contemplate the dismemberment of the Chinese Empire, they will have before them the huge task of facing dense millions of people, who, though they lack training and make contemptible soldiers, possess boundless powers of passive resistance and would be able to wear out the patience of any European rulers who would seek to govern without regard to the prejudices of the oldest civilization in the world.

Warning Against a Conquest.
 "The conquest and division of China would be impossible with 100,000 troops, but to retain the government of the Empire it would require 100,000,000 soldiers and centuries of work.
 "All would accept the Emperor Koang-Su, who is completely identified with the people and wholly against their present vicious rulers, who deprived him of power and brought about conditions which the Powers could easily have averted. His Majesty and his advisers beg America and Japan to pause before resorting to dismemberment, which can be deferred at least until the Emperor's efforts to govern his people and restore happiness to this great division of the human race have proved abortive. If the people are assured that the Powers guiding and protecting His Majesty do not intend to swallow the country piecemeal the people and soldiers will return unquestioningly to the allegiance from which the Empress Tai-Hsi has diverted them."

Boxer Outrages.
 SHANGHAI, June 12.—All the naval forces, except the Russians, are acting under the orders of the British Admiral. It is reported that the head of a foreigner has been seen exposed on a pole northwest of Tien-Tsin. The Chinese are fleeing from Peking and Tien-Tsin to Shanghai. There are ominous indications of outbreaks in the Yangtze district. All classes of natives in the north display intense hostility towards foreigners, and the Chinese soldiers point their guns at foreigners as they pass.

Chinese Mobs are Rioting.
 LONDON, June 12, 3 a. m.—Shanghai, under today's date, reports that there has been street-fighting in Peking since early Sunday afternoon.
 "The Russians are making large purchases of canned provisions at Shanghai, and everything points to an outbreak of hostilities. All British missionaries will probably be ordered to return quickly to treaty ports.
 "At Tien-Tsin, the Viceroy finally consented to furnish transport for a relief force of 400 under an American commander. The partial restoration of the railway is expected to be effected by tomorrow. More massacres of Christians are reported.

Dowager Bids Defiance.
 LONDON, June 12.—The Peking correspondent of the Times, telegraphing yesterday, says: "Changes have been made in the Tsung-Li-Yamen. One Chinese has been retired and four Manchurians rigidly conservative have been appointed. Prince Ching the only member with a knowledge of foreign af-

fairs, has been superseded by Prince Tuan, a powerful supporter of the Boxer brotherhood."

The Times, commenting upon the reorganization of the Tsung-Li-Yamen, considers its significance unmistakable, and says: "It means that the Empress Dowager has finally thrown off the mask, and has resolved to stake everything on her anti-foreign policy. Prince Tuan is a creature of the Empress, who is known to be one of the chief patrons of the Boxers and a representative of the most reactionary party in China. That she is a determined and headstrong woman, is not to be disputed. She has so far enjoyed impunity, which has encouraged those qualities, and her willfulness has induced her to offer a direct challenge to the foreign powers. The challenge is one which they cannot decline to take up, if they must act, and they must act together, as, indeed, they are doing."

Tien-Tsin, June 11.—The captain in charge of the British defense here commanded a third special train yesterday and a fourth today for the transport of 213 Russians and two guns, and sixty-two French marines with stores and one gun for the British. The international forces are near Lang Fong, forty miles from Peking. The troops can not reach the capital before Tuesday night, and the fear is that an attack will be made before then. It is reliably asserted that the Russians will land over 1,700 men with artillery tonight, provided they can get transport over the bay.

Kempff Calls for Troops.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—The Administration has arranged for the sending of American troops from the Philippines to China. The President sent for Acting Secretary of War Meiklejohn today and a long conference with him. The understanding here is that Rear Admiral Kempff and General MacArthur have been communicated with and that Kempff will send to MacArthur for troops the moment he believes their presence in China is indispensable.

The pressure brought by the American boards of missions on President McKinley, aside from the general aspects of the situation, is supposed to be responsible for this arrangement of the matter.

The situation is, if anything, worse than it was yesterday. The cable from Minister Conger given out today was received yesterday. Since early this morning telegraphic communication between Tien Tsin and Peking has been lost.

Minister Conger's telegram was to the effect that the Pao Ting foreign missionaries are safe up to the present; that the Chinese Government has sent troops there and promises ample protection to the mission, although it is not thought that this protection will insure safety. According to this moment to send any foreign forces from Peking to Pao-Ting. Mr. Conger's telegram was to the effect that the Pao Ting foreign missionaries are safe up to the present; that the Chinese Government has sent troops there and promises ample protection to the mission, although it is not thought that this protection will insure safety. According to this moment to send any foreign forces from Peking to Pao-Ting.

If it is true, as stated today, that the Empress Dowager has sought protection in the Russian Legation at Peking, it is apparent that the Russo-Chinese scheme is near its realization. The action of the Empress, if she has taken such a step, clearly indicates that she regards Russia as her nearest friend and best protector and shows that, in her judgment, Russia is the proper power to maintain the integrity of the Empire and restore peace.

The reports as to the landing of Russian troops at various points are believed here to be the forerunner of news that Russia is strongly represented in the neighborhood of Peking by her military forces; and that, when the column of 1,500 marines and bluejackets of all nations from Tien-Tsin reaches the Chinese capital, it will find comparative peace restored and Russia in possession in the field, both diplomatically and physically.

Should this belief prove to be justified by the happenings, Great Britain will have been administered a most severe blow; Russia will have secured an extension of territory in Northern China in compensation for Great Britain's expansion in South Africa.

The Navy Department received the following cablegram from Admiral Kempff:

TONG KU, June 11.—Secretary Navy, Washington: In case all communication Peking cut not able to go alone; if other nations go will join to relieve Americans, pending instructions. Situation serious. Battalion of marines from Manila has been urgently requested. Answer.

KEMPFF.

Upon receipt of the above Secretary Long sent the following cablegram to Admiral Kempff at Manila:

NAVY DEPARTMENT, June 11.—Remedy, Manila: Send by cable immediately with all dispatch to Kempff, 100 marines, arranging if practicable that after landing force shall continue homeward voyage, as previously ordered.

The following undated dispatch has been received at the Navy Department: Secretary of the Navy: Forces landed by the different nations. Opening communication to Peking. Americans joined.

KEMPFF.

Admiral Kempff also reports the arrival of the Monocacy at Taku.

Missionaries in Peril.

NEW YORK, June 11.—All of the Foreign Missionary Society officers in New York are apprehensive as to the safety of missionaries in the North China district, sent out under American auspices, representing the Methodist Episcopal Church in the district where the Boxers are making trouble are:

Anna Lister, M. D., of Chicago; Frances O. Wilson of Des Moines; Mrs. Charlotte M. Jewell and Mrs. Barrows, M. D., both registered from the New York City Bureau; Annie E. Steers, Effie G. Young, Gertrude Gilman, C. M. Frey, E. G. Glover, Rachael E. Bonn, M. D., Ida M. Stevenson, M. D., Edna G. Terry, M. D., Miranda Croucher and Mary E. Sherkey.

UNLUCKY BRITONS

Six Hundred Derbyshires Missing.

RESULT OF A BOER RAID

President Krueger Near the Portuguese Border With a Strong Bodyguard.

LONDON, June 11.—General Forester-Walker sends this dispatch:

CAPE TOWN, Sunday, June 10.—The following telegram has been received from Charles Knox:

"KROONSTAD.—The following casualties, reported from Stoneham, commanding the Imperial Yeomanry Hospital, dated Rhenoster river, June 8th, received here by flag of truce June 10th: The Fourth Battalion of the Derbyshire Regiment (the Sherwood Foresters), killed, Lieutenant Baird Douglas and Lieutenant Hawley, and fifteen of the rank and file. Wounded—Colonel Wilkinson, Captain Bailey, Lieutenants Hall, Lawder and Blanchard, and fifty-nine of the rank and file; the Shropshire Light Infantry, 1; Cape Pioneer Railroad Regiment, 7; Ammunition Park, Royal Marines and Imperial Telegraphs, 1 each; Postoffice Corps, 1. "Stoneham reports that many were severely wounded, and the remainder of the Fourth Derbyshire and details of prisoners, except six of the rank and file, are in his camp. All the wounded are in his camp, lately occupied by the Fourth Derbyshire. Inquiries are being made as to the names."

Losses Six Hundred.

LONDON, June 12 (3:30 a. m.)—Fifty thousand British troops are within half a hundred miles of the marauding Boers north of Kroonstad, and they are expected, of course, to make short work of them. Nevertheless, outside of the War Office telegrams, no one knows what is going on.

South of Kroonstad there is a wide gap. The railway is only partially defended and as General Kelly-Kenny has hurried all the available troops northward, the assumption is that there is danger of a second raid. The loss of the Derbyshires is estimated at from 600 to 700 men.

A Reuter dispatch from Maseru, dated June 11th, 8:35 p. m., says: "Fifteen hundred Boers surrendered to General Brabant today in the Ficksburg district."

Machadorp has been officially proclaimed the capital of the Transvaal. A Lourenço Marques dispatch says that the village has swollen into a small city, the majority of the inhabitants living in tents.

An official Boer telegram asserts that the British have been defeated with considerable loss at Donkerspoort, in the southern extremity of the Free State, or Orange river colony, ten miles from Norval's Point. It was thought that this district had been cleared of Boers and rebels long ago.

The Boers still cling to Laing's Nek, but General Buller's forces are still working far around in that direction. Lord Roberts has wired Cape Town that prior to Wednesday he liberated 151 officers and 3,500 of the rank and file. The Boers consequently took off only 500.

Mr. Schreiner, the Cape Premier, had eight supporters out of forty at a caucus called to consider the Ministerial programme. J. X. Merriman, Treasurer, and J. W. Fauer, Commissioner of Public Works, have resigned from the Cabinet, and Mr. Schreiner's own resignation is believed to be imminent, although he may reconstruct the Ministry with the aid of the opposition, the British members. The Cabinet situation is so interesting that Sir Alfred Milner will postpone his trip northward.

Food is still scarce at Mafeking, but the railway is nearly repaired. Seventy-two rebels have been arrested in the Vryburg and Mafeking districts. Sixty-five men were marched into Mafeking by two of their late prisoners at Mafeking.

All of General Harrington's force landed at Beira a week ago. The organization to invade the Transvaal from the north is already far advanced. A Boer deserter who arrived at Maseru yesterday asserts that 7,000 Boers participated in the Rooekrant engagement; that General Buller was killed and General de Villiers mortally wounded.

The American young women who are nursing in the hospital at Ladybrand have been slighted by the Boer women, who are nursing the Boer sick in the same hospital and have been made the object of unpleasant remarks, because the Americans are nursing the English.

VENTERSDORP, June 11.—Two hundred and fifty Boers have surrendered to General Hunter and the remainder in this district have promised to give up their arms.

Krueger's Big Bodyguard.

LONDON, June 12.—The Lourenço

Marques correspondent of the "Times" says: "At Machadorp President Krueger has a body guard of 1,000 burghers. Stores are being moved as quickly as possible from that point to Lydenburg. The Portuguese authorities sent a further body of troops to the border today."

Earl of Yarmouth's Debts.

LONDON, June 11.—At a meeting today of the creditors of the Earl of Yarmouth it was agreed to accept an offer of a cash compromise of ten shillings on the pound. The Earl's father, the Marquis of Hertford, settled with the creditors who, apparently were glad to close the offer, and it was said the Earl intended to return speedily to the stage in the United States.

Once Famous Singer Dead.

SANTA CRUZ, June 11.—Madame Augusta Lehman died last night. She was a native of Germany, aged eighty. Fifty years ago she was a famous singer in Europe, and had been court singer at Vienna for many years. She came to this country with Parepa, Rosa, with whom she divided honors on a tour. She came here about twenty years ago and gave musical instruction up to a few years ago, when her health failed her.

JONES AND BRYAN.

The Two Democratic Leaders in Conference.

CHICAGO, June 11.—Senator Jones, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, arrived in Chicago today and held a conference with W. J. Johnson and C. A. Walsh of the Executive Committee. William J. Bryan is to arrive here on Wednesday, but Charles A. Towne is not to come for the expected conference between the three. The reported plan of Jones to stop Bryan's silver plans is denied in toto by the Chairman, who says he is only in Chicago to confer with the members of the Executive Committee and then go on to Kansas City to make preliminary arrangements. He declined to discuss Vice Presidential possibilities, saying he knew little about it. As regards Bryan's nomination, Senator Jones said there was not the slightest doubt that it would be speedily accomplished. He said the party was in excellent condition for a fight and prepared, for it. The convention, according to his ideas, will be harmonious, and adjourn inside of three days with a re-affirmation of the Chicago platform, making allowances for new and permanent issues.

A THOUSAND RATTLES.

Seasonable Snake Stories From California.

OROVILLE, June 11.—On Saturday three young men at Brush Creek, in this county, came upon a mass of rattlesnakes at the side of a ledge of rocks. They attacked the snakes with clubs and rocks and killed 175, when all three became sick from the odor given off by the snakes. They estimated there were at least 1,000 snakes below them. The following day they returned to the spot, but the snakes had all disappeared. The young men were Walter Grace, Emmet Grace and John Cherry. The story is vouched for by Walter Grace, a trustworthy young merchant, who says this is the exact statement of the facts.

LAMPOC, June 11.—Fred Parker, a young man, was bitten on the hand by a rattlesnake yesterday. He came upon the reptile while wheeling in the country, and in an attempt to kill it was bitten. He was brought to town and Dr. Graham dressed the wound. He is reported to be out of danger, but suffering acutely.

Denial From Ireland.

ROME, June 11.—The "Observatore Romano" publishes a letter from Archbishop Ireland to Cardinal Rampolla, Papal Secretary of State, warmly protesting against a recent statement by the "Journal de Geneve" which characterized as "rubbish" that he wrote to the Duke of Norfolk denouncing the temporal power of the Pope and the methods of the congregations and the Roman Curia. Monsignor Ireland declares that he speaks and thinks with the Pope on such a serious matter, and he reserves to himself the right to repeat these declarations by word of mouth to Cardinal Rampolla when next he visits Rome in order to avail himself of His Grace's jubilee and to receive the Papal benediction.

Revolt Among Convicts.

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, June 11.—Five hundred inmates of the penitentiary here mutinied today, refusing to take breakfast or work. They asserted that the food was not fit to eat, and the leader struck the Warden in the face.

The penitentiary is guarded by a detachment of twenty members of the Porto Rico regiment and the jail authorities fearing the convicts had planned a concerted movement to break jail, called in the guard, whereupon the prisoners attempted to rush the troops, who fired three volleys at the wall or in the air. Three of the inmates were injured by shrapnel, though not seriously.